ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BALTIC.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!! FINAL PROPOSALS OF THE CZAR REJECTED.

NEGOTIATIONS SUSPENDED.

Withdrawal of the Russian Ministers from London and Paris.

British and Freuch Ministers Ordered to Leave St. Petersburg.

PREPARATIONS FOR HOSTILITIES.

Three Millions of Capnon Balls for France.

Half the British Revenue Force Ordered into the Navy.

Cunard Steamers to Convey Troops to the Seat of War.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFE -- FIRM NESS IN COTTON. den dien die.

The United States mail steamship Baltis, Captain Comstock, from Liverpool, Wednesday, February 8, arrived

about three o'cleck this morning.

The Europa from this port, 55.h ult., arrived at Liverool at half-past eight c'clock on the morning of the 6th

instant.
Intelligence from the seat of war indicates that imporsant operations are at hand there, but the news of the nost vital consequence is the open preparations for war made by Erg and and France. The debate in the British at on the 6th, gives a view of the present posiion of sffairs, and to which little can be added.

m Ministert have left London and Paris, and instructions have been sent to the French and English saders to withdraw from St. Petersburg. Tae Crat's last proposals are family rejected, and negotiations are en off. Coun Orloff's mission has failed.

One half of the British revenue coast guard force are

The police of Paris have broken up a Russian Club call od the "Bureau de l'Agence Etrangere," on the Boule. vard des Italiens. At this club the searst agents of Russia received their orders to circulate reports on the Bourse, and in the streets and cafes. No arrests were

The French papers are ardered not to speak of the move ments of troops or other preparations for war, except on the terms set forth in the Monitour. Among other significant orders recently given by the

Grench government is one for three millions of cannon Sir Stephen Lakewup, who commanded the Waterkloof

Rangers in the recent Cape War, has received command of a body of Turkisk troops in Asia. A bread riet broke out at Perigieux, on the first of Feb-

7th, and it had been stormy at times for some days. Several slight casuslties are reported, among others, the Sultana, Ionian, and Hamlet for New Orleans, and the New World for New York, put back with slight damage

The ship Wild Rose, from New Orleans at Liverpool, was twice struck by I ghtning, and set on fire forward, on the 20th January, lat 45, lon 40. By several hours exertion in pumping in water the fire was suppressed. Thirty five les of cotton were thrown overboard.

The Bonaventure, from Savannah, is ashore near Holyseed, fore and malemant out away. A steamer has gone

Excitement in Great Britain.

DEPARTURE OF THE RUSSIAN MINISTER—IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS—THE GOVERN-MENT SPEAKS OUT—WAE! WAE! WAR!

The Russian Minister is und-rateed to have withdrawn from London, and in the meantime will await, at Darmadt, further orders from his government.

In the House of Lo ds on Monday, the 6th, the Marth relation to the question of peace or war." The m) son he certainly thought 'rom the larguage held by a members of the government in that house, that the pagesis made to the Emperor of Russis had been viren allp if not formally rejected by him, and that his formal refusal to accode would be received immediately. It appears, however, that no formal refusal had been reappears, however, that no formal refusal had been regived, and that the semb a use of negotiations were still
ging on at Vienna. While, there'ore, there were even the
faintest probability of these negotiations resulting in peace
he was unwilling to provote discussion, and would rest content with asking the fore'gu secretary the simple yet im
p-tant questions: Has any answer been received from
the Emperor of Russia? What is the present state of
diplomatic relations with that power? And what instructions if any have been cent to the British Minister at

tions, if any, have been sent to the British Minister at

The Earl of Charmydon replied that Lord Cianriparde was so far correct in his supposition, that a proposal from the Emperor of Russia had been received at Vienna, and was known there on Friday, 3d instant, stating the terms as which he would be prepared to negotiate for peace.

He (Lord Clarendon) had only that afternoon, the 6th,
received official intimation of the fact. It was only on
the 2d instant that the Conference was called together and these proposals, or rather this "counter project" of the Emperor of Russia was communicated by Oount Buel, the Austrian representative, to the representative of France, England and Francia. The despatch an-houncing the fact was not yet in the hands of all the members of government, but he (Clanticarde) availd inform the House that the terms of the Emperor's proposal were quite usacceptable and not of a characte to permit their being sent to Constantinople. Upon that point no doubt existed for a moment in the minds of the members of the conference. In reply to Lord Clanticarde's ond enquiry, Lord Clarendon replied that on Saturday ning, 5th, Baron Brunow, Russian Micister at London, salied at the French office and made known that the ar owers given to the erquiries of his government did not permit him to continue his efficial functions, and consequently diplomatic relations between Russia and Britain are broken off. In course of the week the papers on which Bares Brunos's withdrawal was founded, wonld be

Submitted to the House.

The East, or Ellensoroton had been always of opinion that tels question with Russia could be solved in no way but by war, and he he ped that Ministers would not be ed by any circumstance into relating their preparations for that contingency. He considered that Britain is at the commencement of one of the most formidable wars in which she has ever engaged. He acquitted the country of the guilt of that war, but he could not as just ministers if they failed to prepare for a great and arducus struggle. Is intrinsiar were they prepared to present a first of sufficient force in the Baltic immedi-

arely on the breaking up of the ice.

The Manquis or Classicants agreed with Lord Ellenborough in believing that the war would be a momentous cose, but he could not quite say that ministers were wholly irresponsible for thus causing war. Although they had acted with ability, he believed that frequently they had not said the right thing at the right time; and, as it was evident both that the discussion of the matter must have a retrospective character, and that the present position of affairs could not continue long, he would re

new his motion that day week.

RABL FITZWILLIAN entirely agreed that the present state of affairs sould not continue long. He thought it had already continued altegether too long. Whether the con my was fully aware of the tramendous character of the soudist is which it is about to copage, he would no

step to discuss; but he would say that there never was a

at. by Lord Clarendon was meagre. He would therefore ask whether instructions have been sent for the withdrawal of the British Ambassador from St. actorsburg, and for stop-

the British Ambassador from St. actorsburg, and for stop-ping further negotiations there?

The Earl of Chareadon replied that he was serry Lord
Beaumont thought his information meagre, or that he
had held out hopes and expectations that fresh negotia-tions may be entered into, and that peace may be pre-served. He (Clareadon) held out no such hopes. He had already said that negotiations have been brought to a close at Vienna; that Russia's new proposals being unac-ceptable could not be transmitted to Constantinople, and so there was an end of them; and he had no reason to be-lieve that fresh necotiations on the subject would be relieve that fresh negotiations on the subject would be re-newed. He was unable to state why Count Orioff pro-longed his stay at Vienna, after having executed his mislonged his stay at Vienna, after having executed his mis-sien relating to the treaties between Austrie and Russia. With respect to the question whether the British Minister is withdrawn frem St. Petersburg, he would say that since Baros Brunow's retirement there had not been time to do more than communicate with the French government; but to morrow (7th) instruction: would be sent by France and England to Gen. Castlebejase and Sir George Saymour, and England to Gen. Cattlebejac and Sir George Saymour, their Ministers at St Petersburg, which will place them on exactly the same footing as the Russian Ministers at Paris and London have adopted, and diplomatic inter-course between the two countries and Russia will be sus-

pended.

This statement by the government created much ex-This statement on the House.

France.

DEPARTURE OF THE RUSSIAN MINISTER—GREAT FRE-PARATIONS FOR WAR.

M. Kisselst, Russian ambassador, left Paris on Monday

evening, the 6th, for Germany.

At a council held at the Talleries the E nperor strong'y

At a council heid at the Tulieries the E uperor strong y expressed the necessity, now that negotiat one are broken off, to prepare with vigor for war. In most departments of the military service preparations are ordered to continue night and day. Immense orders for ammunition, arms, and accontrements are being executed with all haste, and the assembling, organizing, and inspecting of troops goes on ceaselessly. Gen. Pellesier is selecting 20,000 picked men of the army of Africa, and 80,000 is set down as the amount of the French contingent. All might be ready for embarkation in one week. Candia was proposed as a rendesvous, but being too distant from Turkey, the island of Mitylene will probably be the chief depot. Great activity also prevails in the naval department. At Brast four sailing ships will be ready in a short time, and two steamers are only availing their engines. Levies of seamen arrive from all parts. The ocean squadron will soon be ready to sail, and the squadron of reserve be in a condition to reinforce it if necessary. At Toulon, the

in a condition to reinforce it if necessary. At Toulon, the abipe of the line Trident and Ville de Marseilles have been put in commission, and in about six weeks, six other sail of the line and a 60 gun frigate will be ready for active

Prince Napoleon had returned to Paris from his mission

to Belgium.

The meeting of the Senate is deferred from the 27th February to the 2d March.

Lutest Relative to the War.

The Paris Pairie confirms the statement that Omar's novement has cut off communication between the Rus

The chicial announcement of the Czar's rejection of the Turkish propositions has been recoived by the French government, and a communication to that effect has been

made to the Ottoman embassy.

M. Kisseleif, late Russian Minister at Paris, is to meet Baron Brunow, the London ex Minister, at Brussels.

Orders are given to the French Atlantic squadron to

proceed to Toulon, supposed to take troops on board.

A Streek conspiracy had been discovered at Widden. A priest was at the head of it. Recent letters from Widdin sy nothing of the Iliness of Omar Pacha.

The Russian fleet is understood to be consentrated at Raffa. A private letter says that the return of the alied fleets was in consequence of a scarcity of provisions at Sixope—but this is doubtful.

The infant Princess of Asturias, only surviving child of the Queen of Spain, is dangerously ill. Her death would at once open the succession to the Duchess of Mont-

pensier.

Admiral Chads is appointed to the command of one division of the Baltic fleet. The command in chief is not jet gives, but the mames of Admiral Seymour as chief, with Sir Charles Napier and Lord Dundenald under him,

are mentioned.

PARIS, Feb. 7, 1851.

All the rumors of the ill success of Orloff's mission are now confirmed. It is not likely that he will prolong his stay, but will, it is said, leave firectly for St. Peters burg Fereseeing the same rebuff at Berlin, he will refrain from visiting that capital.

It is said that the Servian government, yielding to the suggestion of the Russian Cossulate at Belgrade, will refuse to accept the two firmans of the Sultan, unless Russia gives her consent.

Russia gives ber consent. THE PARIS BOURSE -The fall in English funds affected

prices, which, earlier in the day, showed a tendency to rise. Threes closed at 68 30; four and a half per cents,

Sr. PETERSBURG Jan. 29 1854. It is said that the Emperor, who is fully aware of the position in which he is placed, will endeavor to avoid a general confiagration, if he can only preserve his henor

It is also said that the Czar is about to write an autoendeavor to prove that he has not been the aggressor. As imperial ukase confirms the summoning to arms all the reserves as well as the soldiers on farlough. POSITIVE PACTS.

Several of Cunard's straners are taken up by government to carry troops to Constantiacple. Six thousand men go frem England. Others will be taken up from the different stations. About ten theusand will soon be collected to form part of the first expedition. There is no doubt a brigade of guards will form part of the expedi-

tralia, leaving all the old soldiers at home, whose time would have been up in a few years, is now to hold itself in readiness for foreign service, t-king all the best men, and leaving all young s-idiers and recruits at home.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Orloff leaves for St. Petersburg, probably on Wednesday. The combined fleets were at Beyons Bay, on the 27th

January, Six ships again convoyed a Tuckish steame⁷ with troops into the Black Sea.

BRIGHTM—Kissleieff, late Russian envoy, arrived at

Brussels six A. M., on Tuesday.

Englant—It is understood that four vessels, originally taken up by the government to convey troops from Ire-land to Malta, and from hence to the West Indies, have been taken up on monthly charters so that they may b available to proceed to any point on the shortest notice Government officers have select some artiflery and ma-

chinery at Greenwish, under the supposition that they were intended for the service of Russia.

VIENNA, Monday Night, Feb. 6. An answer has just been received from the Russian Cabinet to the last proposals for peace.

The Four Powers consider it entirely unsatisfactory,

and not adapted for transmission to Constantinople. The above is authentio. Baron de Budberg, the Russian Minister to the Court of

Berlin, arrived here this evening.
Count Orioff leaves for St. Potersburg probably on Vienna, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 7.

Advices from Constantinople of the 27th ult, state that the combined fleets are still at Beyons. Six ships again coavoyed a Turkish steamer, with

treeps, into the Black Sea.
The Russian fleet is at Sebastopol. Brickars, Feb. 1 -- The publication of the Turkish firmane, fixed for the 8d, will probably be received under reservation of rights based on treaties.

The Army on the Danube.

Omer Pacha has effected a most important movement-having crossed the Danube with 50,000 mm, and divided the Russian army, the right wing of which is at Krajova, the left at Galatz, and the centre at Sucharest. Omar crossed in person at Ol'enitra, and at last accounts was crossed in person at Oltenitra, and at last accounts was only two days' distance from Bucharest, where the Russian force is weak. The supposed object of Omar's movement was to attack the rear of the Russian army on its march from Krajova against Kalafat. A despatch received at the Turkish embassy indicates preparations for an attack by the Turks on Bucharest.

Russian accounts confirm the above, by expressing apprehensions of an attack from the Turks. They, herever, declare that the bad weather, bad roads, and issundations of the rivers, reader the passage of the Danabe impassible to the Turks. Orsova letters of the 26th ult., meetion that the river was really flooded at that date, ad that the low grounds were impainted around Kalefa.

cupled their old positions at Eadovan. On the 21st, these Russian regiments that had been ceaseleasly in action, from the 5th to the 15th, were withdrawn to Krajova, having suffered heavy losses, and their place was supplied by fresh troops. On the 23d, the whole staff of the commander-in chief arrived at Boleshtie, as grand

reconnoisance was to take place very shortly against Kalefat.

The Critical Condition of Affairs.

[From the Lunon Truce, Feb. 8]

When information reached us from 8t Petersburg that the Emperor of Rus is had thought proper to anticipate the last communication of the Visnas conference by despatching one of his ablent and most conditential servants on a special mission to that capital, it seemed improbable that such a man should be sent on such an errand without making same attempt to give effect to the pacific views which Count Octoff was supposed personally to entertain. The hopes of pace excited by that mission were slight indeed; and no one supposed that the Emperor of Russia was about to ofter a fresh and deliberate insult to every court in Europe, by passing over in supercitions silence the exertions which had been made by all the other powers for the resouration of peace, and by intimating that he was himself disposed to treat only on terms raddeally opposed to every principle which those powers had recognized and established. Such, nevertheles, is the true character of fount Octoff was to express the Emperor's readiness to treat were four in number—that a Turkish Plenipotentiary should presced to the headquarters of the Sura which Count Octoff was to express the Emperor's readiness to treat were four in number—that a Turkish Plenipotentiary should presced to the headquarters of the Sura You of the Fetersburg to open direct negotiations with Russia, but with liberty to refer to the Ministers of the Four Powers; that the forme treaties between Russia and the Porte should be renewed; that Turkey hould enter into an engagement not to give an asylum to political refugees; and that the Porte should recognize, by a declaration, the Russian protectorate of the Greek Christians, which was the origin of the quarrel.

Demands more uttenly extravagant it would have been maphanible to frame, as far as Turkey is comerced, unless the Cuar had required of the Sultan the surronder of his 'crituries and the abdication of

Note the part is wer, since he can be an easy proof of the description to peak it war, since he can be a week properties have another to these. They amount, in fact, to a considerable increase or Tribes Meantitory of the far in freezes was the considerable increase or the considerab

eribe the the head of the property of the property of the discoution of an empire which they think it monomable to their safety to preserve. All these circumstances have had their effect on the minds of the German statesmen, and without venturing as yet to place complete reliance on the intentions of the German Cabineta, against which every eogles of Russian intrigue is activally against which every eogles of Russian intrigue is activally against which every eogles of Russian intrigue is activally against which every eogles of Russian intrigue is activally against which every eogles of Russian intrigue is activated.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET.

Considering the state of affairs money in Britain must be quoted easy, and the public securities were comparatively little affected by the announcements made to Parliament. Consols closed for money and account 21% a Plain Stock 215 a 217; Eschequer Bills 17s. a 20s. premium. After official bours (Tuesday, 7th) Consols were better and were done at 91% a 21%.

PARIN BOURES.—Threes closed 69f. 50c.; Four and haives 971. 50c.

PARE BOUNES.—Threes closed 69f. 500.; Four and halves 97f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL COPTON MARKET.

On Saturday. Feb. 4, an active speculative demand aprung tp, and the sales resched 9 000 bales, of which 9,500 were on speculation and for export. On Monday, 6th, the improved demand of Saturday was fully supported. but without alteration in price; sales 9,000 to 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and on speculation. Tuesday, 7th, the market was rather less active, with sales of 6,000 cales, including 1,500 America and Surat on speculation and for export—closing quiet but firm at yesterday's prices, say—Fair Orleans, 6%; Middling, 5%; Fair Uplanda, 6%; Middling, 5%; Fair Uplanda, 6%; Middling, 5%; Orumary, 4% a 5%; Infairtor, 3% a 4%d. per pound.

LIVERPOOL BREADSCIPPS

The improved feeling advised by last mail has not been sustained. Flour is useder last quotations, purchasers beying sparingly, but some quantity was taken for lavestment; United States Western Canal, 40s. 60. a 41s; Baitimers and Philadelphia 42s 6d ex warehouse, and 42s. ex ship. Wheat—Trade had been something irregular; but on the whole a moderate amount of business transpired at a reduction of 21, a 5d from Friday's prices; U. S white wheat, 12s. 3d. a 12s. 9d mixed and red. 11s. 6d. a 12s. (Sandian white, 11s. 10d. a 12s. 6c mixed and red. 11s. 3d a 11s. 7d. Indian Core. with few transactions, is 2s per quarter lower; American white, 48s. a 60s.; yellow, 49s. a 50s.

The Name Miss Adm. Mr. Ricchin, Mr. Boundan, Mr. Access, Mr. M. Kaight, Mr. R. Caffell.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest of Burplars in the Act of Neuring—On Saturday night officer Farval, of the fourteenth ward, was attracted to the store of John Ricchnerg, at No. 2 Crasby street, on hearing a roise; he peeped through the key hole and there he aw two men packing up goods conveniently to carry off. The efficer called in the aid of officer Clark, and the two officers entered the store and took the two burglars into castody. The robbers had effected an estrance by forcing open the door with an iron crow bar. The prisoners were taken before Justice Wood, who committed them to prison for trial. Their names were Edward D. Emmett and John Dennison.

A Curson Case of Larcony—A French gentleman restding at No. 100 Canal street, rettred to bed on Saturday night at rather a late hour, and in the merning he discovered that during the night some person had entered his room and carried off a gold watch and chain, together with his pantaloons, in the pocket of which was a walled containing money, drafte, &c., valued at \$500. On searching the house the pantaloons were found down stairs, rided of their contents. From the seculiar manner of the robbery, suspicion rected on easy of the Fifth ward. She was held for a further examination

The United States steamer Princeton, Captain Henry Engle, commander, returned preterday from a trial true of three days at sea. The true is represented to heave toos of the most successful observation, her cogines and machinery coming tuly up to the expectations of her engineers and effects.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Linest from Washington.

THE CONKLING TREATY—FHE MERGAUEA BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1854.

The Conkling treaty has not been submitted to the Seaste for ratification, as is generally supposed. The document in possession of the Senate is simply a copy of the treaty, sent there, we suppose, as a curically. The Senate some time age called for the Conkling treaty; but as the President did not desire any action takes with regard to it, he hit upon the singular expedient of simply sending a copy, instead of the original document, and thus the intention of the Senate, or the mover of the resolutions, has been practically defeated, as that bedy cannot, of course, take cognizance of a more copy of a treaty submitted simply to them for infermation, and not for advice or ratification. In a small way this is quite an elegant piece of diplomacy on the part of the President, worthy of a Justice's court.

The delay in coming to a vote in the Senate upon the Nebracka bill is daily weakening it in the House. If the friends of the measure really desire its passage, they will occase talking and get a vote as soon as possible. We do not believe it can pass the House by at least thirty vites. Others are more eastguine, and declare its passage certain but when called upon to figure up the vets they cannot do it.

THE PERHAM GIPT COMMITTES.

do it.

THE PERHAM GIFT COMMITTEE.

The Perham caterprise distributing committee have finished the numbering of the orders, and adjourned to meet again in New York. Messrs. Shirley and Meeker are to remain in Georgetown to distribute to the ticket holders their orders. A report of the proceedings of the committee since 30th December was adopted, and ordered to be aristed.

From the South
the Explosion of the Kate Kearney—Murderer
Convicted—Maine Law in Maryland, Stc. A despatch from St. Louis states that the Rev. Mr.

Gassoway, formerly of Georgetown, D. C., one of the passengers on board the Kate Kearney, has died of his injuries.

lie interest. The following newspaper itsus, in brief, give all the lifest news:—

The Walker expedition still occupied a large share of the attention of the press. There had been nothing later received in the city of Menico, however, than that which has already been published here. A despatch from Negrete is given, in which the account does not vary materially from that obtained from the expedition. The Orden of the 4th inst. published a long account of the proceedings from the commescement, written, we may say with carpainty, by Rebolledo. A cursory perusal of these shows us bothing to induce us to translate other of them for to-day. Rebolledo's account show that himself and fellow prisoner, Epincas, were well treated on deciting to accept liberty under parole not to take arms against the expedition. Rebolledo's assistant, however, being caupit making signs to some men in a boat, while an attack was being made on the Caroline, was shot, and died the following day, in spite of all efforts to save him. At Cape St Lucas, Rebolledo says they offered to make him Governor of Smoors if he would join them, but that he refused that and other similar offers. He complains of the haughtiness and domination of the captain of the plont, but speaks of Walker's conduct to him. It appears that it was not the captain of the vessel, which took he roff and liberated the two governors, but the boatswain, (contramentro) or mate, rather, who had been healy treated on board. Negrete's account reaches to the 8th of December, and reports the expeditionists surrecunded in a house in which they had taken refuge, unable to precure water or provision.

Letters and papers received from Durango amounce the defeat of a party of inclusa, and the recovery of nearly a taken refuge, unable to precure water or provision.

Letters and papers received from Durango amounce the defeat of a party of inclusa, and the recovery of nearly a taken refuge. Unable to precure water or provision.

a the usand seat of stood from them, at a plee called Lance do las Falmas, on the 10th ult Capt. Alvares, who secomplished this feat, is said to have had a body of seventy or eighty men under him, and the number of Indians who took part in the contest somewhat exceeded forty. Five of the latter were killed and several wounded. The heads of four of the killed were sent the mext day to Gov. Heredis.

Secor Don Ignacio Sierra y Rowo has retired from the Treasury, and is succeeded by Secor Don Parres.

On the 30th ult, a decree was promulgated, fixing who were to be considered, in legal effect, as foreigners, and who as Mexicans, regulating comepanies of one or the o.b.r., and the validity of continuous made in foreign countries, and pointing out the mode of procedure is suit; between foreigners and satives. Saxicans putting themselves under the fing of a foreign country on an invasion are to be expelled as dan gerous foreigners. Armed men are not to be allowed to peneirate into the country, even though naturalized. Persons desiring to be an treatised must have a responsible meass of livelihood, and must not have been judicially declared pirates, slave dealers, incent laries, counterfeiters, forgers, parricides or poloners. A Mexican may be sued for obligations contracted in a foreign country, security for costs being given by the plaintiff. When three fourths of a company are foreigners, the body is to be so considered. Political rights, ecolwins titied beedees, rights to fishing on Mexican coasts, or to engage in the coasting trade, et o hold State employments, cannot be held by foreigners. Costracts between foreigners in the republic may be enforced and suits procedured. Contracts made abroad and duly registered may be enforced, and other similar provisions are made.

La Pez bas been declared a port of entry.

registered may be enforced, and other similar provisions are made.

La Ps: bas been declared a port of entry.

Don Federio: Falques, appointed Minister Plemipotentiary to Equador and New Granads, is dead.

Beror Parres has proposed some important reforms and reduction of expenses in the Treasury Department.

The Eco del Comercio of the 4th, says that the Prince of Nassau had arrived at Vera Crux and was to embark on the Tensa.

Somor Ignacio Foentes has been granted the privilege of constructing a railroad from Mexico to ixitahunco.

The right to explore the glasso islands in the Pacific has been granted the Benores Carlos and Munco Valdovinos, Manuel Lisardi, F. Mora and Juen Gurruste.

The tobacoc revenues will be put up for farm in August, and sold to those making the best offer fer them. No offer less than \$100,000 per month will be received.

A decree imposing a tax of 2 per cent. on every pecuniary transaction in the shape of a loam or accommodation, has been issued, provisions being grade to enforce their being effected before public officers. Another decree imposes a tax on doors, balconies and windows. In house in the best situation of the city doors are to pay \$3, and windows \$2. Per month. In Indian huts doors are to pay \$4. Testermediate dwellings in proportion.

A circular from the Minister of the Interior has notified

yet been built.

Preparations had been made in Jalapa for the reception of his Serene Highness, the President; and provisions have been made for his escort of there thousand men. The President, it was supposed, would leave the city of Maxico on his intended visit to the State of Vers Grus about the 10th inst.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Port of New York, February 19, 1854.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Orescent City, Baster, New Orleans 11th and Havana 14th irst, to M O Roberts. Feb 13, 175 miles NW of Eavana, passed a vessel's lower mast, with the vp attached, spy aroutly not losg in the water; 16th, off Carrefort reef, passed stevener Bhar of the South, hence for Rew Orleans; 16th, AN, 25 miles ENE from Cape Hatterns, passed bark West Wind, from St Marks for New York Tre w C experienced strong westerly gales on the passes from Havana. Eteamship Georgia, M Kinsary, Norfolk, 20 hours, to M O Roberts. The G left here 6th inst for Aspiawall, and put into N in distress, as before casted.

Bécamship Konnoka, Skinner, Norfolk, &c, 22 hours, to Luciam & Plessante. Steambly Roanote, Shinner, Norfolk, &c, 21 hours, to Ludiam & Picasants.

Ludiam & Picasants.

Bererly), Howe, Port au Prince, 18 for the Minister of Barton, 19 for the Minister of Minister of the Minister

One ship and one brig, unknown. SAILED.

New York.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

EDGARTOWN: Feb 16—Are brig Lucy Watts, recently where on East Chop. The L. W. is from Philadelphia for Boston, and will have to reart by re.

Also are 16th, sohr Wave, Stephens, from Baltimore for Plymouth.

Plymouth.

Bid 11th, schre Effort. Fay State, Juvina, Mary Langdon,
Bid 11th, schre Effort. Fay State, Juvina, Mary Langdon,
Bliabeth Malbourne, P.R. Jones, Fredh Dyer and Wave.
In port, schr Francis Hallet, for Rew Betford.

PHILADELPHIA. Feb 19-Arr steamship City of Manchester Leiteh, Liverpool; brig Andover, Hardy, Beston;
schre Mary O Verbell, Edwards, and Mary Miller, Lawe, N

Verb

Slip Rdward, Giby, Mdays from Now York, Jan 24, lat 33, lan 16.

Bark Vernen, from Patermo for New York, Jan 24, lat 33, lan 16.

Foreign Ports.

Bark Vernen, from Patermo for New York, Jan 24, lat 33, lan 16.

Bark Vernen, from Patermo for New York, Jan 24, lat 33, lan 16.

Bark Vernen, from Patermo for New York, Jan 24, lat 33, lan 16.

Bark Vernen, from Sale Ports.

Barling, from Ary serney, from Rel Ports and New York; brigs Hamilton, Reyes, from Bissan, une; Gamblia, Bullen from Monwelds for New York, or May The Sales, from Monwelds for New York, or May Bark Sales, from Monwelds for New York, or May Bark Sales, from Monwelds for New York, or May Bark Sales, from Monwelds for New York, or May Bark Sales, from and for Boshon, do; brigs A Hayferd, Short, for do do; Chattaneoga, Parler, for New York Jays; eshe H A Barling, Kennedy, from Baltimore, disc.

Carp Hayrush, Parles, from Saletin, Grus, Eliza Bargess.

Carp Hayrush, Parles, for New York Jays; eshe H A Barling, Kennedy, from Baltimore, disc.

Carp Hayrush, Parles, for New York Jays; eshe H A Hayrush, Bart Sales, Sale

phin.

Enangham—In port Hov II, ship Airenant, Halo, for Leaton. idg; bark Ala, Reminaton, for Row York de.

Baoux—Art Fob R, brig E W Denbox, Barin Fow York.

TAISINAD—Art Fob T, brig Jamp Link, Gilbert, Feyland.

[Pen Byranship Capada, at Boston.]

Anyward—Art Jan 10, Jane Freiter. Boyker, Myork; 34

last, William & Goopper, Landerlin.

onneron-Arr Jan 3, Eirkland, Benthall, Cape God's

deaux.
Newpont-Bid Jan 37, Siam, Curry, NYork.
Newpont-Bid Nov 25, Templeton, Francis, Port Adelaide; Dee II, Saxonville, Hutchins (From Calcutta), Section
Nonth Forkland-Off Feb 1, Admiral Moorsom, from
Hull for Nyork.

heavy gale from the west 24th uit, lat 451, len 244. (The Pary at Hills.) (If Pob. 2. Kathay. Steddard, from London 19 1, 144.) (The Pary at Hills.) (The Park at Hills.) (The Pa

ldg.)
TABLE BAY, GGH—Ary Dec 20, Pennamaquon. Gray, Recten. Bld Dec 9, Rieszi, Bangs, from Boston for Port Philips
15th, Southerner. Walton, from do for de. In port Dec 21,
Pennamaquon, Gray, uno.
Tos nav—Pat in Jan 30, Young Turk, Harding, London for
Ressina FOO-CHOO-FOO—ATT NOV —, Vancouver, Lunt, Shanghae, to load for London. Varice—art Jan 24, Dante, NYork. Whangoa—Bid Doo 1, Courser, Berry, NYork; 34, Lanton, Bradbury, &

WHAMPOA—Bid Deo I, Courser, Berry, B York; 24, Lantso, Braduny, do.

LONDON, Feb 2 — The ship Charles Holmes, Pillsbury, from Havana, arrived in the London Dooks yeaterday, and reported the property of the

anded in a damaged state
Jan 90.—The American chip Peter Hattrick, Schotter, for
NYork, was stranded off Terneus, but two steamers went to
her assistance, and she is afoat.
Feb.;—The Poter Hattrick has proceeded without any ap-PARIS, Feb 2-The George Hurlburt, Post, arrived at

MCGEPORT-Sid Fee II, wast now. of the common of the common

cols. MOSILE—Arr Feb II a 12, sohrs Mariesta, Smith, R Mosile, Whinpenny, and En ma. Hafford, NYorki Lev Av sa. Besten; Levis, Crowell, do vin Newport, C sy ship Sisters, Storey, Liverpool; sehr Marsha Post